What the Leading Politicians, Clergym Lawyers and Others Thought of Live Oak George In 1852, &c., &c.

[From the New York Herald, May 23, 1852.] The complimentary dinner tendered by a number of ar most eminent citizens to Hon. George Law, in token of their appreciation of his great service to American

The complimentary dinner tendered by a number of our most eminent citizens to Hon. George Law, in token of their appreciation of his great service it. American commercial and industrial interests, came of last evening at the Astor House, and was, beyond question, the most sumptuous and marked feast ever given within the walls of the Astor or any other place, on a similar ceases of its o'clock was the hour appointed for the dinner, but it was a quarter pat seven before the company sat down. The claiming hall was decorated with flags and tri-color festoening.

At the back of the chair was a model of the illinois steamship, and another of the yacht America, surmounted by the name "George Law," in large red letters upon a white ground; asd immediately above, the name of "Henry Eckford," also in black letters upon a white ground. At the opposite side of the room was the name of "Henry Eckford," also in black letters upon a white ground. With punk border; and underneath, in immense white letters upon a deep crimson ground, the word "Gregen," and beneath it a beautiful model of the Georga George Law's favorite steamship. The tables, with covers for about three hundred persons, presented a magnificant appearance. Messra. Coleman & Stetson has a carte bidniche to provide, without limit, whatever could give zest or colat to the feast, and the fancy of Apierts would have been puzzhed to call for a luxury, edible or bibble, that was not ready for his palate. It was a culmination of the giories of the wine cellar and the culsies, worthy of the providers and the cylindra and the culsies, worthy of the providers and the partaers. Among the splencial confectionery granaments were a model of the Fansma Railread, and the humble house in which George Law was born

At the head of the table, on the right of the President, kane Newton. Esq., sat the guest of the svening, George Law, Esq.; the Hen W. Tocker, Philadelphia; J. A. Westervelt, Judge Bosworth, General Sandford, Secretary Morgan, (State of New York.) G. C. Benedict, and Br

our fity, our country and our race. It was a grand combination of the elements of modern civilization, power and progress.

Subjeined, from our own notes and the reports of our morning contemporaries, we give such putoms of the proceedings as our space will permit. The speech of the greest of the evening, Hon. Mr. Law, we have quote im full Replete with sound sterling sense, it was received with merited appearse, and will be read with deep knerest. The ideas and experiences of the men who pioneer the greatest enterprises of the age are lessons worthy of study. Mr. Law wasted no words in idle rhetorie. His utterance was unstudied, compact, weighty and to the print—like the sledge harmer blows that shape the craaks and shafts of his matchless steamers. He had an inexhaustible theme, and inexhaustible ideas to develope and illustrate it. But we leave him to the reader. Other speakers, to whom we must more briefly allude, did themelves and the occasion honor. The letters from persons invited but unable to participate in the dinner, read with good emphasis by Gen. Mather, we publish exclusively. They swell the tribute paid to American enterprise, talent and integrity.

Upon the removal of the cloth, the great business of the evening commenced.

The President, Ishac Newton, Esq., rose and eaid:—

American enterprise, talent and integrity.

Upon the removal of the cloth, the great business of the evening commenced.

The President, Isaac Newton, Eeq., rose and said:—
Time and oft repet tion has sanctioned the custom of making appropriate acknowledgments to those engaged in the useful employments and avocations of civilized life. The men who have excelled in the administration of government—in the practice of the law—in successfully guiding the armed hosts of the nation in the warnier's field, or doomed the fee to ocean's grave—and men successfully guiding the armed hosts of the nation in the warnier's field, or doomed the fee to ocean's grave—and men successfully guiding the armed hosts of the resources of mature and the perfection of mechanics, have, from time to time, been honored by their fellow citizens with public demonstration of their approbation and admiration. Admensibed by these time-honored examples, a number of the artizans and mechanics—men in commercial and mercantile pursuits in this city—having witnessed in case of their fellow citizens that genius in Jasign and amergy of purposes in executing, so necessary to the development of our resources, the perfection of our mischanical arts, and the enlargement of our commerce, at home and abroad, on the land and on the sea, thought it creditable to themselves to make some acknowledgment of their appreciation of his valuable services; and they have felt that the honor was more especially due to this findividual, because his success in the various pursuits and enterprises in which he has been engaged, with lite thouse it and his country, was unadded by high and cellegiate advantages, unsupperted by patrimonial wealth, and in the absence of titled and privileged progenitors. We have gathered together to honor the man who has honored the oceanion of the farmer in boy hood and youth—the laborra and constructor of canals are arly manhood—the designer at duilder of our firest beriges and raliroads our fleetest and noolest steamers, before the prime of li that in this glorious country the portals of fame and benor, in every pursuit of life, worthy of man's aspira-tion, are wice open to industry, application and energy. (Applause)

The President soncluded by giving the following toast, which was duly honored:—

The President of the United States. Music-"Hail Co-

Numbia.

At this stage of the precedings a number of ladies were admitted behind the head table, and contributed by their presence to add a feature of interest to the projections.

General Mariner read the following letters of invitation from Washington Hunt, ambrose C. Kingaland, Daniel E. Dickinson, Samuel Houston (with a sentiment), George Ashmun, George Briggs, Rev. Henry Ward Brecher, Luther Bradish, Emanuel B. Hart, M. C. Perry, A. Ingraham, Thomas S. Bocock, and James Behop.—

VENU MAYON KINGALAM.

Receber. Luther Bradish, Emasuel B. Hart, M. C. Ferry, A. Ingraham, Thomas S. Bosoek, and James Bishop—
FROM MAYOR KINGSLAND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 19, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your politic invitation to attend the dinner to be given to George Law, E.q., by his fellow citizens, in token of their high appreciation of the benefit which this city has derived from his energy and talents as a mechanic.

I join heartly in the objects of this festival, and know me gentleman to whom such a manifestation is more justly due than to Mr. Law, and would glashy pay my personal testimony to his worth and services by being present on that occasion.

I regret, however, that an engagement for to-morrow evening will deprive me o' the pleasure of joining you; and with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the werethy recipient of your intended honors, and my negards to the gentlemen who have favored me with the lawitation, I am. sir, yours, truly,

O. Charlick, Esq.

FROM GOVERNOR HUST.

DEAR SIR—It would give me much pleasure to unite with you in the comelimentaty dinner to George Law, Esq., if it were practicable. But my official eggagements make it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation. The energy and force of character which he has displayed in forwarding useful public enterprises, deserve the highest appreciation. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN DIMON, Esq., Chairman, &c.

BISGHAMYON, May 17, 1852.

John Dimon, Esq., Chairman, &c.

FROM HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—As I was about leaving home this morning to fulfil a business engagement. I received a polite mote inviting me to unite in a complimentary duner given to George Law, by his numerous friends, as a te-timocial regard for his character, and the benefit his enterprises have confevred upon the country. Extertaining a high regard for the character of this distinguished gostleman, it would afford me much pleasure to attend; but time is not allowed me, and I can only thank you far your civility, and subscribe myself, yours truly.

JOHN DIMON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLICK, Esq., Secretary.

FROM GENERAL HOUSTON.

O. CHARLICK, Esq., Constraint.

FROM GENERAL HOUSTON.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1852.

MY DRAR SIR—With pleasure I acknowledge your hindness in forwariing me an invitation to a "complimentary dinner," to be given by the citizens of New York, at the Astor House, on the 20th instant, to George Law, Esq. It will be impossible for me to be present on the eccasion, as the press of official business will require my attendance in the Senate. The esteem which I entertain for Mr. Law as a man, united with my admiration of him as an enterprising citizen, would induce my attendance if it were possible. It must be by the enterprise of such men that our commercial character is to be advanced, and our national resources developed. I forward a sentiment:—

George Law—National enterprise deserves national menterprise deserves.

George Law-National enterprise deserves national grati-I am, with sincere regard, SAM HOUSION.

O. Charlick, Esq., Secretary, &c., New York.

O. CHARLICK, Esq., Secretary, &c., New York.

FROM HON. L. RRADDER

OFFICE OF ASSESTANT TREASURES OF UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK, May 19, 1852.

JOHN DIMON, Esq., Chairman.

SR.—I am this day favored with your note of the 14th
lestant, inviting me to a complimentary dinner to be
given to George Law, Esq., at the Astor House, on Thursday, the 20th instant, and regret exceedingly that my
indispensable engagements will not permit me the high
gratification so obligingly offered me in your kind invitation.

with a request, therefore, that you will be pleased to seesive for yourself, and communicate to those you represent on this occasion, my cerdial and due acknow-adgments for your fattering invitation, and the expression of my sincere regrets that I cannot avail myself of it, I remain, sir, with great respect, your obselient servant,

L. BRADISH.

AFFOR THE HON, GRONGE ARREVE.

AFFOR HOURS, May 20, 1852.

I regret very much that the necessity of my reto Massachusetts prevents me from accepting the
tien to dire to day with the friends of Mr. Law.
tertain for that gentleman feelings of the highest

regard, and know no one more deserving of such a compliment as his friends propose. Very respectfully yours, John Dimon, Esq. GEO. ASHMUN.

FROM THE RON. GEO. BRIGGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., May 19, 1852.

Six—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, inviting me to attend a dinner to be given George Law, Bsq., at the Astor House, on the 20th instant. It would afford me great pleasure in being present on that occasion of doing honor to our distinguished and enterprising fellow-citizen, George Law, Esq., who from his past career, has done so much to reflect credit upon the American character, that he deserves well this mark of your approbation. I regret my public duties here compel me to decline the accepting your kind invitation. Respectfully, your obedies: servant, GEORGE BRIGGS.

O. CHARLICK, Esq., Secretary.

O. CHARLICK, Esq., Secretary.

FROM HON. M. C. PERRY.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I very much regret that a previous engagement at dinner, en Thursday, the 20th instant, will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation for that day.

Nothing could have given me greater satisfaction than to have been able to join in doing honor to Mr. George Law, one to whom, as you justly say the city and country at large are deeply indebted for the sextraordinary shill and evergy with which he has conducted some of the mo-t important enterprises of the day. With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, M. C. PERRY.

JOHN DIMON, Esq., for the Com. of Arrangements.

FROM THE REV. HENRY WARD EBECHER.

respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN DIMON, Esq., for the Cem. of Arrangements.

PROM THE REV. HENRY WARD HENGHER.

BROOKLYN, May 19, 1852.

JOHN DIMON, Erq :— Dear Sir - I regret that I am called away from town to day, and shall be deprived of the pleasure of testifying personally my respect for the services of the gentleman to homor whom you have assembled.

It is a pleasant and anappicious teken of progress of public sentiment in the right direction, that so many civic testimonials are awarded to men who have no ostenata our victories, but who have won universal attention by persevering or ingenious contributions to the public good, in the development of its material treaters, where the public good, in the development of its material treatures.

Mr. Law has connected his particular interests with the public good; and while he has lawfully and honorably sevanced himself, he has done it in a way that has greatly enriched multitudes, besides given an impulse and facilities to universal commerce, and added another branch to the tree of his country's glory.

There are cases in which I should feel desirous of celebrating military achievements, but they are rare, and growing yearly more infrequent. This is the age of labor, and of moral advancement, and the true development of the 'comer will be found so conducive to the latter, that this inventor and mechanic must be regarded as eminent civilizers and reformers. They who originate ideas, and those who invent moces of almost instantaneous and immense diffusion of them, rank if not equally, yet man together. Those who develops commerce—building clippers so fleet as to put the winds out of breath in keeping up with them—steamphings that empty towns, and been their population round the globe to feund new cities in a cay; immense engines, that, in the face of storms and waves, roll around the ponderous wheel with the constancy of the earth on its axis; the benefits of storms and waves, roll around the ponderous wheel with the constancy of the eart

Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of higher law or lower law, we are firm believers in George Law. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FROM JAMES HISHOP, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I this morning received your invitation, as chairman of the committee on a complimentary dinner to George Law, Esq., and very much regret that a previous ergagement, distant from the city, obliges me to leave this afternoon.

I am happy to be numbered among those who are callupon to honor such a character as George Law—a character, as your note well remarks, emphatically American; and, in my jurgment, whoever honors the man honors the counky of his birth

With my best wishes for Mr. Law's continued health and prosperity, and my regards to the committee, I remain truly yours,

JOHN PIMON, Erq., Chairman.

FROM HON, E. B. HART, M. G.

and prosperity, and my regards to the committee, I remain truly yours,

John Pimon, Eq., Chairman.

FROM HON. E. B. HART, M. C.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1852.

GENTIEMEN:—I should be deeply gratified if I could be present at the dinner which the friends of George Law, Eq., propose giving him on the 20th instant, and to which you do me the honor to invite ma; but my pablic duties here will prevent me. I know Mr Law inti mately and well. No man has studied his history more theroughly than I have; and no man has been more fully impressed by the great advantages his energy, his enterprise, and his courage as a buriness man, have conferred upon reciety at large. He possesses an extraordinary intellect, and his example and carser are agreeable and inspiring to the American mechanic. Beginning life unfirended and unacled, save by those great slements of character which have made all leading minds great, he has tolied along a most difficult path say, and has dinally achieved the mastery, when others, "better educated" in the schools, have fallered or failed. More than one great improvement, conferring benefits and bleestigs upon thousands, attests the asgacity and the safety of his views. One or the first to see the opening wealth of Ca lifernia, he thraw himself into the forefront o'a contest for the carrying trade of that wondrous El Dorado, and conferred and confers advantages upon countless communities of mm. It is to such men as Law this we must croffec the gircious task of unsealing the now impone trable regions of the far distant East, if we would realize in the future the advantages or a commerce unapproach able by any event in the whole world's past history.

For Mr. Law's personal character, I entertain high admiration. He is the friend of the booses, industrious man, always. His heart and his hands are alike open to the calls of beacting the sealer of the poor of this from the conditions of the high or past history.

For Mr. Law's personal character, I entertain high admiration. He is

I am, with great respect, very truly yours,
E. B. HART.
To John Dimon, Esq., Chairman, and O Charlion,
Esq., Secretary.

To John Dimon, Esq., Chairman, and O Charlon, Esq., Secretry.

From the hon t. S. Rocock.

Astor House, New York, May 10, 1852.

Gentlement—I have the henor to acknowledge, in behalf of my friend, Mr. Edmundson, and myself, the receipt of your invitation to attend a dinner to be given at the Aster House, on to morrow, in compliaent to George Law, Esq., for his many valuable services to this city, and to the country at large.

Our arrangements have already been mide to leave New York in the morning, and we regret that we shall therefore be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you and the friends of Mr. Law on the occasion referred to.

Fo who remotes the mechanic arts, or advances high enterprised of stillity, is a great public benefactor. If in other times and in other courses such man have not met with due appreciation and proper reward, we have reason to hope that at this time and in this country it is otherwise. You, at any rate, have shown, by this textimential, that you are not unmindful of the obligation which rests upon you, and their you will cherish and foster, in every proper way, high talent and shong energy applied to the practical pursuits of life.

You speak truly when you say that we do "but honor to such men"?

I offer you the sentiment expressed below, and have

auch men"

I offer you the sentiment expressed below, and have
the bonor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient
servant,
THOMAS S. BOCCCK.

servant,
Tho City of New York—Is extent and weath, already the great city of the American continent, and soon to be among the grea est cities of the world; but may it find its real greatness in its noble public enterprises and its high public spirit.
To John Dimon, Feq., Chairman, &c.

the great est cites of the world; the high public spirit.

To John Dimon, Req., Chairman, &c.

FROM A. INGRAHM, EQ.

New York, May 20, 1852.

Gentlemen—Having received an invitation to join in the festivities of a dinner party, complimentary to George Law, Esq., a assure you that it will afford my nuce phature to make one of the number on an occasion so praiseworthy in its object.

George Law, Esq., a assure you that it will afford my nuce phature to make one of the number on an occasion so praiseworthy in its object.

George Law is one of those rare productions whom a bountiful nature brings ieto existence only after long intervals of time. I have long regarded him as a man admirably calculated to advance the interests of the community in which be lives, as well as the civil x-d world. His name will descend to posterity with honor and renown. His mud is of a comprehensive character, and though the more ignorant and unthinking portion of the community may associate his fame with the accumulation of a fortune in dollars and cents, if I rightly understand human character, or the motives of men of expansive intellects, the predominant characteristic of the mind of George Law is an honoralle ambition to leave to posterity the evidence of his usefulness in advancing the progress of this mighty Union, in all the diversified and beneficial pursuits of its active and intelligent population.

I have ever regarded such intellects as that of George Law is acting the progress of the mighty Union, in all the diversified and beneficial pursuits of its active and intelligent population.

I have ever regarded such intellects as that of George Law is a rare production, whom the mere educational acquirements of civilized life could never quality to accomplise what he cam. The plastic hand of nature has moulked his intellects, and adapted it to the performance of grand operations. Yours, with sentiments of respect.

A. INGRAHM.

To John Dimon, Olivira Charlick, and fothers of the Committee of Invitation.

The second toast was:

The second toast was: Our honored Guest, George Law—Successful achievement in the mechanic arts attest his genius. Energy, enterpris and integrity shed lastre on his name. Fame, prosperity and happiness to the man whose personal worth has elevated the character of our country. Air—"Life on the Ocean Wave."

Received with great applause and cheers.

Received with great applause and cheers.

Mr. GEORGE Law responded. He said—Gentlement. It is twenty-six years age since I first visited your city. I was then on my way to Philadelphia. Peonylyania was about commencing her works of internal improvement; and I was leaving the State of New York, whose works of this character were better known, and in which I had been ergaged myself. In Pennsylvania I hoped to meet with less competition than that which I new existed in your city. After a period of ten years I returned to the State of New York. That was in 1837, and I have resided here ever since. I returned here for the purpose of taking part in the Croton aquedust, which was then about to be constructed. You had then mooted a proposition for the construction of that work. (Cheers.) Prior te my returning to become a permanent residest of your State—of my own native State—I had usually passed through the city of New York at least once a year. I think that it was in 1834 that I passed through the city of New York, and the building which we are now in was in progress of erec-

steme. I them tooked space it not being propertiess, and its architectural designs, for it that day it was greatedly the largest building of its clase in this country—if it is not at present. I admired the premanency of the structure. I admired the architectural design, and I supposed that the was all the laterest? Johudi were have in the quantitated with the houst to whom swery one who have writted them is so much insoluted. (Applanes.) I did not suppose that a meeting like this was to assemble here, and that I wan the being the this was to assemble here, and that I wan the being the this was to assemble here, and that I wan the being the thin print it to bear testimony to the overly of changeter, to the greater and to the ability which has brought year city in the print of shoot two theomand miles attended in Solitance of Mesistry is not as mouth of the amission of the Missistry is not as mouth of the Missistry is not as mouth of the amission of the within that within that circle you have a continual miles of the solitance of the mouth of the Oronoco. Within that space, then, have centred more facilities of commerce than on any other portion of the globe. There are more square miles swept by those rivers along—the Amyzon sand Pis tributaries, the Oronoco and its ributaries, the Mississippi and its tributaries—than by all the rivers of Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean (Application of Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean (Application of Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean (Application of Toulary, then, the fruits of all climates concerned to the part of the country? Way, it is that, right in the critical caches the bud, this blesses, where all there facilities of our commerce exist, you have more spriculture than on any other pertion of the globe. A cistance of merely forty-sis multi-intervense, till you cross to the Pacific, and then you sweep the western alrease of merely forty-sis multi-intervense, till you cross to the Pacific, and then you sweep the western alrease of the Pacific, and then you sweep the western alrease of the Pacific and then you sweep the western shores of this continent for a distance of seven shousand miles. (Creers) Now, with these communications open with New York by adiatance of even seven days, at improvements which with the theory of the with the great mart of our commerce will be located? (Applicase.) Here, you cut the continent in two You join the two sens. by what is but a distance of forty six mili-s, four or five months' efficient marigation—which you now accomplete in a small with the state of the American people, and mass them look forward to a day of progress, such as the world has not yet when the such as a state to be talked about, as it was for a period of three world and the such as a such progress of the progress. It is by the acquisitio

cial emperium of the world fixed in this city, or at least on this centurent. Gentlemen, I beg to make excuses for my too long speech. (Ories of "No, no; go en.") Such a subject, perhaps, is not fit to be discussed at a banquet like this. I have no words to express my abnowledgments for your bindness, and all I can say is, that my course—if you approve of the past—will be the same from this time forward. (Great cheers and applicate.)

The next regular toast was—
The Governor of the State of New York. Air—Governor's

The Governor of the State of New York. Air-Governor's March. The following toast was then read, and received with

The following toast was then read, and received with great colat:—

The Producer, the Mechanic and the Merchant—Identified by mutual relations and mutual interests—reciprocal promoters of the presperity of each other, and all eminently contributing, by their united emergies, to the permanency of our glorious Union. Air—Yankee Doodle.

To this toast T. E. Tomunnon responded. He eulogized the soble unity of toit—the producer, me hante and merchant—as one in spirit and patriotism, striking the barriers of the age with a single aim and to a single end—the progress of civilization, of freedom, and of mm. They were beautifut, each; but transcendently beautifut and inspiring when they were all contered in one mass. Such a man he saw in the guest of the evening, Geo. Law, George Law was a type of this glorious country. The merchant neither in glorious France nor in the mother country (England) could rise to distinction where he was born in the lap of luxury. The producer and the mechanic produced the merchant. But there were other mechanics besides the sons of toil. There were also the mechanics of the constitution and of the freedom of the United States, who gave scope and opportunity to this mechanic and the artisan to work out his destiny in this broad land. If any one in the world deserved the title of sobility it was the producer, for he created everything. It was he who built the yacht called America which rode triumplant over Eritish waters. (Tremendous cheering.) The mechanic stood pre-emment in their affections and regard. It was a mechanic—a noble child of this great republic—who struggled against all odds, and struggling up to the altitude of a man, was pouring the Atlantic mit of the Producer of the provential and the restrictions and regard. It was a mechanic—a noble child of this great republic—who struggled against all odds, and struggling up to the altitude of a man, was pouring the Atlantic mit to the Pacific in the glorious inc of American commerce.

Mr. Tominson's speech was the eloquence of enthusia

skill, and her motte ever "Excelsior." Air—"Heme, Sweet Heme."

Ex Recorder Tallmadde responded. He admired nothing more than the resolutions lately parsed in Tammany Hall, that instead of making Presidents, they should attend to their proper business; and their proper business was to encourage the enterprise of such men as Geerge Law. When they saw him knocking at the door of Congress, he asked, could they feel indifferent as to the result! Would not a thrill of gratification go through their hearts at the success of the mechanic, the farmer's som—educated in that little hovel (pointing to the model on the table)? Where, he asked, was the individual in the city of New York who could congregate such a cellection of gentlemen—men who wase the leading merchants in a commerce that extended from the Amazon to the Nile, and from the Mississippi to the Thames? The mind and genius of George Law were now felt upon the Pannam Raifroad, which united the Atlantic with the Pacific Mr. Tallmadge then proceeded to give a culcay upon the literary character of John L. Stephens, and concluded by proposing the following toast:—

The health and success of Jehn L. Stephens, Pacificat of The health and success of John L. Stephens, President of the Panama Railroad.

The health and success of Jehn L. Stephens, President of the Panama Railroad.

In reply to this toast Mr. Stephens rose. He had, he said, been called upon in such a way that he could not refuse to respond. In reference to the Panama Railroad, if they had listened to Mr Law, anything he could add would but weaken the effect of that he had so lucidly raid. He (Mr. Stephens) had not the honor of being the projector of that railroad. It was suggested to him by a merchant in Eouth street. He knew not whether he ought to mention the name. (Cries of 'Give' the') The name, then, was Mr. W. H. Aspinwall; and he would not have obtruded it upon them, but that he might be under the imputation of arrogating to himself merts which belorged to another. He might tell them how they left NewYork with a single engineer, and in thirty days plante the flegs of the survey upon the Isthmus; re might tell them how they passed into those dreary deserts to cut treir way from sea to sea, and climbed to the highest free-tops to spy out the pain they were to run; he might tell of innumerable difficulties not only there but here. The greatest difficulty they had to encounter was the sin of unbelief. But when all despaired, their friend George Law put his shoulder to the wasel and carried the work through; and he was happy to announce that this day the terms of the contrast were settled, and its fulfilment was guarantied by George Law. There were competing enterprises to span the lethmus. But there was room and reward for all. He washed them all success. Mr. Stephens concluded by proposing, Success to all enterprises which are to connect the Atlantie and Pacific oceans.

Drank with applause.

Drank with applause. The next regular toast was then given as follows:

Drank with applause.

The next regular toast was then given as follows:—
The builders of the New York stranships and steam ensizes.—To the model, strength and beauty of the one, the prosection and finish of the other, are we indebted for the prosed position we occupy in the maritime world. At ——"Hearts of Oak," drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. Wright Hawker responded. He had been recently abroad, where he was in a position to appreciate this cast. He could not describe the joy he led in foreign times, when he beheld the tripes and stars of his cuntry waving prouchy above the models described in the teast. This was an age of progress in steamships, as well as in everything else. The ancient Greeks went in the rilp Argo in pursuit of the golden fleece, and did not find it. The modern Americans go for it to California, and bring it tark. He thought there was some meaning in the mythological fable of Venus moting in a thell. In those sampy chimes now floated the yacht America, which beat everything in England, beat everything in the Mediterranean, and, as he was informed by a letter he had recently received, was about to set her sails for the Ealtic sea, where she would contend for the cup of Nichelas of Russia, and win it too. A second age of poetry has dawned—the poetry of the one-ful, which the American artisan has made almost equal to the poetry of the fine arts.

The next regular toast was:—

The High Bridge—An enduring memerial of intellectual and mechanical power, which reflects alike the spirite; the

The High Bridge—An enduring memorial of intellectuald mechanical power, which reflects alike the spirites to spe and the genius of man; the annals of freedom and civiration will perpetuate the same of the busider. Air—"Mechanic of the Waters."

Aderman Munphy responded to this toast, and sa
the high Bridge was the monument of George Law.

Was such a one as the Queen of Sheba had never see
and if she did see it, she would say the half had no
been told her. It was a monument which would
main when that of Napoleon would cramble into dus
The days of blood and herees were gone. Liberty we
progressing and would progress till it was the possessio
of every human being.

The Chairman proposed the eighth regular toast:—
The Army and Navy. Air—"The Star Spannlad Banane."

The CHARRMAN propored the eighth regular toast:—
The Army and Navy. Air— The Star Spangled Banner.
Gen. Sentrono was called on to respond. He said had hoped some member of the army would have been called on to respond for that gallant corpe; but he should red to respond for the army would have been called on to respond for the navy airo. He represented a portion of the army which was composed of themseives—the people. The deeds on their gallant army were recorded where they never would be forgotten; and as to their navy, where has they so tearried the flag of the Unive States? Their bor ors were written in colors which could naver fad bor ors were written in colors which could naver fad the mention of the navy reminded him of the connection between the ingentity of their mechanics and the heavery and skill of their navy. Then name of Hear; Eskierd was associated with the meet brilliant histor of the country—and his was a name which did honer to the mechanics of the hand.

The next toast was:—

The Press.—Free, like our glorious Union—freemen will suitain both.

To this toast Mr. Charles A. Dana, one of the editors of the Probuse, responded in a speech which might well be characterized as the elequence of thought. The men of the press, he said, were among the hardest and noblest some of toil. Even while we are enjoying this feative occasion, said Hr. Dana, the toiler of the press is transcribing the record from our lyps, with pen and pen cil, while in yeader building busy hands are transferring it to type, and lightning presses are striking it off is sheets, that will lie upon our breakfast tables to morrow morning, and be flying far and wide, on wings of lightning and steam, to the world's end. The press was a mighty agent in the work of progress, and faithful to its trust—truth, freedom, humanity—above any other element of the world's progress. There were deeds, too, connected with the men of the press, unknown to the world, but worthy to be emblazoned in gold. He would not, being a worker of the press himself, call the silent good eees of his profession to light—they had their reward; but he would allude to a deed consonant with this cocasion. A distinguished fluggarian came to this country during the revolution of 1848. He came on a mission in the hour of hope for his fatherland. Suddenly, in the midst of hope, fell the crushing news of the (all of Hongary. Walking our streets the day after, overwhelmed with anguish, he met a friend (Mr. Dana); they clasped hands for a moment in silence. At length the Hungarian seld, "I am borne down with a double grief; my country is fallen, and in a strange land I am indebted to an American, whem I can no longer hope to repay." What is the amount, and who is the man?" asked Mr. Dana. The Hungarian replied, "One thousand dollars. George Law!" In behalf of a neble cause, asking and thinking of no security, our honored guest gave of struggling liberty. Such deeds were above enlogy. Mr. Dana closed his eloquent speech by giving— The Press-Free, like our givious Union-freemen will ustain both.

The a closed his elequent speech by giving—

The health of Col. Hoe, the inventor of the lightning press.

Gen. Mathem was called for and made a short speech, which he concluded by proposing—

Senor Veterians Peredes, Minister of the Republic of New Grands—May his mission to the United States be the means of strengthening the happy relations now existing between his country and our.

In respense, the Chairman read the following:—"Mr. Paredes returns his acknowledgments for the honor done him, and begs leave to convey his regret that want of familiarity with the language prevents his responding in the terms he could wish."

Rome volunteer teasts were then proposed and responded to, and the festivities closed at a late hour—close upen the "noon of night."

SYNODICAL DINNER AT PITTBURG.—The members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, now in season in this city, partock of a dinner at the Monogahelia House yeaterday. G. H. Stewart, Eaq., presided on the occasion, and Rev. Hugh McMillan acted as secretary. Numerous sentiments were offered, and speeches were not by the McMillan acted as secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. MONDAY, June 4-6 P. M.

The stock market opened this morning rather dull, but not depressed. Reading Railroad stock and Lilinois Central Bonds were in active demand, but all other securities were much neglected. At the first board Ecie Bonds, 1875, advanced # per cent; Illinois Free Land Bonds, #; Realing Railroad, #; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, #; Michigan Central Railroad, j. It appears by these quotations that the tendency was upward, notwithstanding the limited demand. Quite a variety of railroad bonds were operated in, but in each class the sales were small. Reading Railroad is the backbone of the market. In periods of the most active speculation the transactions in Reading were not so large as during the past week. At private sale, the amount f business has been very heavy. The stock is getting into good hands, where it will, doubtless, rest until it advances to points corresponding with its intrinsic value. Cumberland fell off a fraction from the opening. The election may have some influerce upon the market value of the stock. Harlem does not improve much under the changes sto k appears to have lost almost entirely its speculative character. The stock market must oon become very inactive. The approach of the hot, dull season, the absence of buyers and the little disposition exhibited by holders to sall, all tend to inactivity; but we have no idea that a depression will take place in any productive stock.

The fancies may be unfavorably affected by stagaaticn, but money is so abundant and it is so easy to carry a large line of such securities, that we doubt if holders can be induced to sell at anything below cost. Oace in a while a speculator gets caught in a tight place and is compelled to sell out at any sacrifice, but the fancies have not flustuated much during the past season, and holders generally paid about current rates, which are so low, compared with previous seasons, that a much lower depth is out of the question. Nicaragua Transit, Cumberland Coal, Harlem, and Canton, are now but little above the lowest prices ruling during the panic and prostration at any time last year. Erie and Hudson, the other two unproductive stocks on the mar-ket, are selling at a considerable advance. There are only six which can be called fancy stocks on the market, and these we have just named. All the rest pay large dividends and are in strong hands, principally as investments. After the adjournment of the board the following

sales of bonds and stocks were made a: auction, by

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weakly suction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday), at half-past 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange.

At the second board a slight improvement was realized in nearly all the transactions made. Reading Ratiroad advanced & per cent; Cumberland Coal, 4; Erie Railroad, 4; Harlem, 4. Illinois Central bonds closed at prices current in the morning.
This is more than could have been anticipated in the face of the large transactions and great advance during the past week. It shows that confidence in the security is strong, and the returns of the land operations of the company show that it is not misplaced. Advices have been received that the sales of May averaged \$10 60 per acre, and amounted to \$565,000. The condition of the growing crops in Illinois has given farmers great hopes for the future, and they are purchasing to the full extent of their means and credit for actual settlement and cultiva-

An election for President and Directors of the Comberland Coal and Iron Company was held todey, and the following named gentlemen were elected :-

For President—Andrew Mehastey.

For Directors—Mathew Vassar, A. M. Sherman, John Crouse. M. N. Falls. Lambert dittings, John Bishop, John Mages, Joseph Ferrey, A. B. Hewitt, F. Bloodgood, William Petit, Correlius Baser. The main feature of the Presiden

\$219,000—that \$70,000 of debt had been anticipated and extinguished, and that the balance of the maturing debt could be provided for without embar. resoment to the company. He also recommended that the lands and mines of the company not in use be put in a position to yield returns. It also appeared that the sales of coal from January to May 31, this year, exceeded the correspot divg months of last year over 16,000 tons,

The coupons of the real estate and first mortgage bonds of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, at the of. fice of the Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, in this city.

fice to-day, were as follows:-
 Paid on Treasury account.
 \$22,789 95

 Received do.
 114,577 70

 Balance do.
 2,646,371 17

 Paid for Assay Office
 182,300 23

 Paid don disbursing checks
 37,715 60
 The warrants entered at the Treasury Dapart-

ment, Washington, on the 1st inst., were as fol-

lows:-

The redemption of the public debt at the Treasury Department, Washington, during the week erding on Saturday, was as follows:—Loan of 1842, \$3,500; loan of 1847, \$17,300; loan of 1848, \$31,000 total, \$51 800.

The United States Attorney General has decided that by the Treasury regulations transfer of public stocks held by foreign decedents may be made on satisfactory proof that the party claiming the right in such stocks is entitled as devisee, distributee, or otherwise, according to law.

It has been ascertained that forged \$50 notes on

the Chatham Bank are in circulation. So hand somely are they executed that one of them passed without suspicion at the Chemical Bank. The for-gery is accomplished by altering the genuine \$3 bills with the pasting operation, which has been brought near to perfection by the counterfeiters. The public should be on their guard.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

The Chicago Tribune states that Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, has overruled the motion for an injunction to prevent the Rock Island Railroad Company from building a bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island. The company will proceed at once to complete the bridge, and put Chicago in unbroken railroad connection with the interior of lows.

The gross receipts of the Milwaukie and Mississip

pi Railroad Company for May, to the 30th, The Company's last report only calculated on an

increase of 25 per cent.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily movement in the leading departments of the banks of this city during the week preceding Saturday morning, June 2, 1855:-

NEW YORK CITY BANKS. Totals..... \$91,197,453 15,397,674 7,555,609 76,34

CLEARING HOURS TRANSACTIONS.

Exchanges for week ending May 28. \$102,47

June 4 183,85

Balances for week ending May 28 5,54

"" June 4 5,74

The above aggregates compared with thos

previous weeks, present the annexed statemen A comparison of the aggregates of the las

turns with those of the previous week show an

they are no greater shows a steadiness in banking movement of this city of vart or quence to the community. The uniformity is returns of the sected a artment since the 12 May, in the face of au exportation of coin an lien amounting to full six millions of dollars, very extraordinary state of things—one calculous to give great confidence in the present position financial affeirs. It will be seen that do the past three weeks the amount of si in our banks has not varied two hun thousand delars, and that the line of discounts not varied half a million of dollars. The n ment in specie outside the banks has become hi much merchardise, and has no more influences financial matters than the movement of so a cotton or tenseco. It comes in and goes out cipally in bus, and does not enter into our curre no more tran so much pig iron. The chang deposits are merely nominal.

26°C Erie bcs '75 s3 88% 300 do ... b3
5000 do ... c 88% 100 do ... b30
3000 M S R bcs 2d is 88
30000 III C R b bs a60 78 1800 do ... s3
1000 dc ... s3 78% 100 do ... b30
5560 do ... 78% 100 do ... b30
5560 do ... 78% 100 do ... b30
5560 do ... 78% 100 do ... b30
60°C III C R B F bds 74% 550 do ... s5
1000 N Y Cen 7's ... 104 100 do ... s60
210 Harlem I m bs 88
400 do ... b30
10 dbs Comwth B ms 98
20 Ocean Bank 89
20 Ocean Bank 89
20 Ocean Bank 80
100 Kic Transit Co ... 98
15 M S & N I R R... 10 abs Comwth Bak 98 7 Hud Riv RR...
20 0cean Bank. 80 20 60...
5 Obio L & T Co... 98 15 M S & N I RR...
100 Cumb Ctal Co... 19 50 Clev & Tol R, bio
100 do... s60 28% 100 do... s10
240 do... 28% 171 Ch & Rock I R b5
100 do... b50 28% 200 N Y C R... s60
100 do... b10 28% 100 Mich Cen RR...

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CATY TRADE REPORT.

Monday, June 4—6 P.

Ashes.—About 1,000 bbls. were sold at \$5.75 for and 6c. for pearls.

Brradstupes — Flour—The market for inferior common graces was 6 %c. a 12%c. per bbl. lower. sales comprise a sour \$,000 a 10,000 bbls. including ferior and common, to choice brands of State at \$1.03 to \$4.03; be seten 0c. do., \$10 a \$10.37; children about 2,200 bbls at \$10.50 a \$10.87, with some lots at \$11.12 a \$11.25, and \$00 bbls. common State deliverable in all July, at \$9.25; Scuthern will have been supported by the stock. With moderate sales at unchanged p. Whest—The sales embraced 500 bushels white Mich at \$2.65, and \$6,000 de. at p.t. Corn was active sales of about \$4,000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.13, and 10,000 de. were said, to arrive in all Ja \$1.15; Fouthern yellow and white were held at \$1.31.15. By was nominal. Barley—700 bushels rowed were sold at \$1.24. Oats—4.200 bushels old at \$1.7%c; Western were at about \$10. Meal y \$5.12 a \$6.18 for Jersey Rye flour unchanged.

COTYER.—Sales of 1,800 bags Rio were made at \$600 do Lagyra at 11%c.

COTON.—The sales reached about 3,000 bales, of firm at Saturés y's quotations.

Fraignts were dull, and engagements light. To pool, some small sugagement, at 3d, in hulk, and a staves at 17s. 6d. To Glasgew, about 18,000 bushel orn were engaged in bulk and bags, at 6d. and 6d be Continent rates were inactive, but unchange vessel taken up for the French government on p. Californis, rates ranged frem \$500. a \$500. per messurement

FRUIT,—400 to 500 bezes layer raisins were se \$2.634 a \$2.75.

California, rates ranged from 80c. a 36c. per measurement
FRUT.—400 to 500 boxes layer raisins were sell 52 62 % a \$2.75.
GUNNY CLOTH —50 bales were sold at 12c.
HAY —Sales 400 a 500 bales were made at \$1.06 a
Hidden—There has been rather more activity the past week. The sales on braced about 2,000 F
Ayren, 213 ibs. at 22% c; 8,500 dry California, 2 at 18c; 1,600 green salted, 62 lbs., at 9c; and Rio Hache, 18 lbs. a 16%—all at 6c. Steek 70,600.

TO HEAD, 15 Inc. 2 105,—all at 06. Sec. 20,000.
LRATHER.—The trade was less active during the week owing to the advances scance, without of moment in questators.

MOLASER—600 barrels New Orleans were sold a NAVAL STORES were quest, and prices unaltered.

OILS.—Whale and sperm were unchanged. L was steady at 60c. in large lots, and 92c. a 9de store.

was steady at O'c. in large lots, and 92c. a 94c store.

PROVIEIONS.—Pork—There was a fair business the sales embraced about 600 a 800 bbis, includin mess at \$16.87 a \$17, and new do. at \$17.4 a a and new prime at \$16.80 a \$14.76, and 100 bbis thin mess at \$18.76. Beef steady, with sales barrels at oid prices. Cut mests—300 to 400 payere sold at 91gc. a 95gc for hams and 71gc. a for shoulders. Lard—Sales of 700 barrels were milessee at 10 kgc. Butter and cheese were unchange Rick.—140 barrels were sold at 10 kgc. Buggs.—150 barrels were sold at 10 kgc. Buggs.—The market for Cuba was less actionless embraced 900 bhds. Porto Ricc at \$16.5 c.

New Orleans at \$16.50, and a small lot of Taxas at Tallow.—About \$6,00 pounds city rendered were tile.

Whinkey was inactive; buyers were effering 36c., sellers demanded 36c.